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But is getting into better fame,
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The I or CREAM RE CAMPON ON White TORREY'S FREEZERS are all about, ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE,

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New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greeley & Co.

London Agency.

Mesers, Sampson, Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, Lonon, are authorized to receive subscriptions to The TRIBUNE.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, and all who have Wares, Inventions, Lands or anything else to sell, must advertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is no other Advertising medium so good as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. no other Advertising meaning by the messepaper in the world, circulating largely among Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c. Price \$1 per line each insertion.

Advertisements for this week's issue must be handed in to-day.

We shall be pleased to receive from inventors detailed accounts of their inventions or discoveries, and, if suffi-ciently important, will notice them for the benefit of our resders.

D. Kimeall, No. 17 Market-square, is our Agent for the sale of The Tribune in Providence. The mails for Europe by the steamship Persia

will close this morning at 94 o'clock.

Sixteen persons, most of whom were women or children, were drowned in Clear Lake, Indiana, in consequence of the capsizing of a pleasure yacht. The names of the lost have not yet reached us.

The cricket match between eighteen Americans and eleven Englishmen, which was played at Hoboken on Monday and Tuesday, ended last evening in a victory by the Englishmen, with five wickets to go down. In the first innings, the Americans made 71 and the Englishmen 90; in the second in nings, the former made 116 and the latter 99.

We shall probably receive three days' later intelligence from Europe to-day. The Adelaide, from Galway on the 25th ult, has, it is reported, arrived, and her advices are at Sackville; but, in consequence of some stupidity somewhere, the telegraph lines were closed before they could be employed to transmit the news. The Asia, from Liverpool on the same day with the Adelaide, will be likely to arrive here to-morrow.

The celebration of the Fourth passed off with unusual quietness in this neighborhood. The weather was remarkably cool and fine, and more than two hundred thousand people enjoyed it by getting out of the city on the various boats and trains which plied with double diligence for their accommodation. In the city, there was little of note beyond the military parade and the fireworks in the evening. These were remarkably fine. No very serious accidents occurred.

The taxable property of this city, as assessed for the present year, reaches the enormous sum of \$551,923,122, of which real estate takes \$378,-954,930, and personal \$158,336,730; non-resident, \$14,631,462. The total increase over last year is \$20,701,182. The First, Second and Eighteenth Wards show considerable decrease; the Fourth a slight decline; the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second have largely increased.

MEXICO.

We have now by mail a fuller account of the late news from Mexico. It turns out, as we had supposed, that the banishment of English subjects from the city of Mexico, was limited to a certain number only; those mainly who had signed the protest on the subject of the massacre of Tacubaya, addressed to Mr. Otway, the British Minister, and in which that dignitary was no less unceremoni-

ously handled than were the Mexican officials. This affair, together with that of the steppage of the specie conducts by Robles, seems to be at this time the chief object of interest in Mexico-the war apparently being pretty much at a stand-still. The amount of the specie in charge of the conducta s now stated at three millions and a half instead of five millions of dollars. Miramon had guaranteed it a safe transportation for the sum of \$280,000, being eight per cent on the amount which was paid to him. One third of the whole amount is now stated to belong to American citizens. When news arrived at Vera Cruz that

case. The English and French Consuls, accompanied by a deputation of three Vers Cruz merchants at eace started for the Comp of Robles, taking with them the written refusal of the commanders of the ships of war at Sacrificios to receire the specie. The American Consul acted separately. He dispatched Capt. Farragut of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, which with the Saratoga was lying off Vera Cruz, to demand from Robles the immediate surrender of the part of the specie belonging to citizens of the United States. It is said that Minister McLane, if this demand should not be complied with, intended to land a body of marines and to take the money, or the American part of it, by force. When the Tennessee sailed, nothing had yet been heard from either delegation. As yet there does not appear to be any intention on the part of Robles to appropriate the money-probably the refusal of the ships of war to receive it will induce him to hand it over to the authorities at Vera Cruz, unless, indeed, an express which is said to have arrived just before the Tennessee left, contoining orders from the French and British Ministers at Mexics to the commanders of the ships of

VOYAGING IN THE SKY.

war to receive the money, should induce them to

withdraw their refusal.

In such an age of wonders as ours, we do not choose to risk an unblemished reputation for prophecy by predicting that aerial navigation as a useful science is an impossible thing, lest, before the year is out, Prof. Wise should call upon us with a copy of The London Times of the day before yesterday. But we may safely say that this last balloon voyage from St. Louis proves nothing except that man is a very plucky animal, and that ballooning is now, as it always has been, one of the most certain methods of showing how ready he is to brave all danger, even the risk of being dashed to pieces, smashed out of all semblance to humanity, by a fall of a mile or two, or drowned, like a kitten in a backet, in the lope of doing what was never done before. As all balloon voyages show this cool and indomitable courage, the difference between Mr. Wise and his companions in this last onea full and exceedingly interesting account of which we give in another column-is a difference not so much in kind as in degree. They have done more than was ever done before, inasmuch as they have traveled further by about 600 miles; and they have made quicker time than was ever made before, for apy great distance, inasmuch as they made, in 19 hours, about 1,150 miles. They went, also, in the general direction intended, but this others have done before them. Distance and speed, then, seem to distinguish this voyage from all others that have been accomplished by previous navigators of the upper air, and in distance and speed alone have these men triumphed, except the courage that braved the perils of such an adventure.

Mr. Wise, we believe, claims two things-first, that there is a western aerial trade-wind at this season, of which advantage may be taken for a balloon voyage eastward; and, secondly, that by some machinery he may steer his air-ship. He found by this experiment a western current, and by that, and that alone, it seems he made what sailors would call his easting. We find in his report no mention of any use of his machinery, nor do we hear that he encountered any other than a westerly wind, except that he was once in a current which took him a little to the north of east, and then the machine, when he wished to change the direction, was dropped to a lower strata the usual method. Thus far, then, we have no evidence of any progress aërostation so far as machinery is concerned. We have the balloon much the same thing as it has been ever since it was invented, with the same capabilities, and the same apparent difficulties in the way of its success. We have also the western current, and this seems the only discovery of much importance. Should that prove to be permanentas fixed, for instance, as the trade winds of the ocean-we may yet hope for all that Mr. Wise promises, for we do not regard the fact that he landed at Lake Ontario when he meant to make New-York as of much importance. If, indeed, it could not be remedied, it would be no triffin matter; as the balloonist who should start for Southampton and bring up at John o' Groats, who should clear for Havre and cast his suchor in the Giant's Causeway, could not turn his ballooning to much practical account. But if the general direction can be secured past doubt, or fear of change, the particular direction may be secured with due care and experience. But if the general direction even is not certain, we have really gained but little. So far as we know, Mr. Wise is merely fortunate in getting, on that day, into a westerly current; and had it been otherwise-had he fallen into one blowing eastward—the papers in his express-bag meant for THE TRIBUNE might perhaps have been safely delivered

to its editor at Salt Lake City. Nevertheless, honor to the men who are true to an idea or even to an enthusiasm. We hope most sincerely that Messrs Wise, La Mountain and Gager may yet find that the westerly current never varies, and that as they have made the longest and quickest voyage of any aeronaut, they may yet prove that there is certainty as well as speed and adventure in sailing through the blue depths of the upper

BRITISH DIPLOMACY AND THE WAR.

We have already given a summary of the more important points in the diplomatic efforts of the British Government as exhibited in the blue-book lately published, to keep the peace between France and Austria. The last English mail brings us some further extracts from the same blue-book, consisting of dispatches dated subsequently to the commencement of hostilities.

It appears that on the 25th of April, previous to the Austrian call upon Sardinia to disarm, a dispatch from Count Walewski to the French Embassador at London, was communicated to Lord Malmesbury, the object of which was not merely to reconcile England to the idea of a war by France upon Austria, but to sound the English Government as to cooperation. Unfortunately this dispatch is not printed at length. According to Lord Malmesbury's synopsis of it, in the dispatch which he wrote in reply, it claimed that France had endearored as faithfully as England to preserve peace, and anticipated, as a reward for those efforts, the continuation of friendly relations with England, whatever might happen. It dwelt upon the constant endeavors of Austria to acquire a prethe political system which she upholds. We should much like to learn the precise terms in which this latter idea was expressed by Count Walewski. The Constitutional Government of Sardinia certainly gives her a claim on English sympathy, and perhaps, too, a claim on the sympathics of the French people; but how that motive can operate on the mind of the French Emperor, we are at a loss to guess. What sympathy can he have for Sardinia on the score of constitutions, which he has so theroughly suppressed in France !

The above statement of the misconduct of Austria and the merits of Sardinia was put forward in the French dispatch not merely as a justification to France for supporting Sardinia, but as furnishing reasons, also, why England should come to an understanding with France for the attainment of an ebject in which both nations-since the Emperor expressly disclaimed all ambitious views-might be assumed to have a common interest. Lord Malmesbury replied on the 5th of May, in a

dispatch addressed to Lord Cowley, at Paris, and which he was directed to communicate to the French Government. He agrees that it was never intended, in recognizing the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom as belonging to Austria, to recognize as appurtenant to it, any right on her part to extend her moral or material sway over all the rest of the peninsula. He admits that the system on which Austria had acted, had an inevitable tendency to render her unpopular, and sooner or later to provoke both war in Italy and foreign intervention. At the same time it is denied that Sardinia, had she been content with the development of her own internal resources, and the carrying out within her own limits of her own liberal system of government, was in any danger of being molested by Austria. It is charged upon her that, under the influence of ambitious desires, and in the hope of territorial aggrandizement, she had provoked the hostility of Austria by violating her treaties of extradition, by fostering desertion from the Austrian army, by rallying in Piedmont the discontented spirits of Italy, by menacing speeches against the Austrian Government, by estentations declarations of her readiness to do battle as the champion of Italy against Austria-thus making herself largely responsible for the commencement of a war, the first effect of which has been the suspension of her own constitutional Government-a suggestion intended, we suppose, by way of an answer to Napoleon's appeal to English sympathies for Sardinia, on the score of her free institutions.

The dispatch next recounts the efforts made by England to bring about an understanding between France and Austria on the subject of Italian affairs, not without a decided intimation that in these efforts she had not received from France all the cooperation she could have desired. To the offer made on the 30th of January, of the cooperation of the English Government with France and Austria to bring about an improvement in the social state of Italy, Count Walewski had replied, to the great regret of the English Government, that he did not think the moment a favorable one for that object.

Not discouraged by this coldness on the part of France-the dispatch implies this, though it does not say it-the English Government, having obtained through Lord Cowley "a full knowledge of the wishes and objects" of the French Emperor, dispatched that nobleman, with the Emperor's concurrence, to Vienna, to ascertain whether an understanding could not be established between the two Courts as to the affairs of Italy. That visit is alleged to have resulted in ascertaining precisely by what mutual course of action the relations be tween France and Austria might be reestablished, and the condition of Italy improved; but at this moment Russia (which, when appealed to by England to join her in the effort to promote a good understanding between France and Austria, had declined to give any advice which was not solicited by the parties), intervened-as it subsequently appeared, at the request of France-with the proposal of a Congress. England acceded at once to that proposal, which was accepted also by the other Powers. and the information obtained by Lord Cowley was made the basis of a plan for its deliberations by England, which also took the leading part in the other preliminary arrangements. It is conceded interrupted by the refusal of Austria to admit the Italian States to the Congress, and by her precipitation in calling on Sardinia to disarm at once, inder pain of invasion. At the same time the belief is distinctly stated that if the protestations which, at the commencement of the year, were addressed by the English to the Sardinian Government, against the policy Sardinia was pursuing, had been second ed by the French Government, from the influencepossessed by France over Sardinia, a warning from her as to the danger of that policy might have prevented those complications, which in virtue of promises made to Sardinia, had led to the march of a French army into Italy. The course which France considered herself bound to pursue at this crisis, involved a question of honor upon her part as to which the English Government did not assume to constitute itself a judge : but they do not conceal the opinion that the apparent indifference on the part of France to any reconciliation with Austria, exhibited in the reply to the English suggestions of the 20th of January, had raised in Sardinia the expectation of military assistance from France, not only in maintaining the independence of the Italian States, but in her long-cherished object of driving the Austrians out of Italy.

Though expressed in the most delicate terms. the substance of this part of the dispatch seems to be that France, while seeming to cooperate in the efforts of England to keep the peace, had, at the same time, countenanced Sardinia in conduct and expectations which tended directly to war, and destroyed in Austria all belief in French sincerity.

As to joining France in the war, the English Government are declared to be precinded from that by their well-known doctrine of non-intervention in the internal affairs of foreign States. To this must be added their belief that war can bring no real good to Italy-that, on whatever principles it may be commenced, it must become a war of extreme political passions and opinions, favorable neither to the freedom of the Italian people nor to the independence of the Italian States. They dread also its reaction on other nations, and the speedy involvement of all Europe in the conflict. They propose still to hold their position of impartial meliators, and, undeterred by former failures to watch eagerly for some opening for the renewal of negotiations.

In the same spirit of absolute neutrality and disesition to restrain the spread of hostilities, is a HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—FRAUD:
Fraudi-Large quantities of these celebrated medical chies having been stoler from the membrates, vol. 20 Maiden-large quantities of these celebrated medical chies having been stoler from the membrates, vol. 20 Maiden-large quantities of these celebrated medical chies having been stoler from the membrates, vol. 20 Maiden-large quantities of these celebrated medical chies having been stoler from the membrates and the stoler to the public, vol. 20 Maiden-large quantities of these celebrated medical chies having been stoler from the membrates of these celebrated medical chies having been stoler from the membrates of these celebrated medical and the stoler from the membrates of these celebrated medical and the membrates of the sardinian Embassador, in which the determination is expressed to keep the Government unfettered by any engage-the dollows if Sardinia should be overcome. It referred to the claims of Sardinia on the good will of France and England from their freedom of action in any circumstances that their freedom of action in any circumstan

themselves, unembarrassed by any previous declarations or expressions of opinion We shall see whether the new English Ministry will continue to hold the same steady and even balance between the contending parties.

THE SUPERVISORS AND THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

Great is the question of constitutionality. According to the judgment of some of our Demo eratie friends, a Republican Legislature is incapable of making a law that can by any possibility conform to the State Constitution. The latest diecovery in this line is in relation to the new tax law -voted for by Democrats in both Houses of the Legislature-which the Democratic portion of the Board of Supervisors, with one member from the Opposition side, have recently found to be liable to the common objection to all State legislation. Singularly enough, this discovery was made just prior to the reorganization of the Tax Office, when it was intended to make some changes among the subordinates. Whether this circumstance had any influence upon the doubting Supervisors or no, the following facts may enable our readers to judge

for themselves. Mr. William M. Tweed, one of the doubters, went to Albany for the express purpose of defeating the proposed law, but finally went before the Legislative Committe on Cities and Villages, and withdrew his opposition. Subsequently he endeavored to get his brother appointed a Deputy Tax Commissioner, at \$2,000 a year. He did not succeed, and his doubts date from the period of his failure to secure that appointment.

Mr. Elijah F. Purdy was kind enough to write strong letters to the Comptroller, recommending him to reappoint Mr. Brown, Democrat, and Mr. Allen, Republican, as Tax Commissioners. It was not till some time after Mr. Hawes had complied with his request, by appointing both of them, that he discovered that the law, giving Mr. Hawes the power of their appointment, was invalid. Did they not prove so obliging to the friends of the old War Horse as he had reason to expect?

Messrs. Briggs and Connor both recommended Commissioner Brewn to the Controller for reappointment, as did also Mr. Bell. Why did they peril a friend by urging his appointment by an officer whom they believe has no power to do anything of the kind? Mr. Roche, his friend, George H. Purser, and

the late Deputy-Tax Commissioner Sinclair, all row in the same boat. Mr. Brown, having other friends to serve, and possibly believing in the Democratic doctrine of rotation in office, has given Mr. Sinclair's place to another. This change, it was well understood by all parties some time ago, would be made. Hence the hostility of Supervisor Roche to the Tax Commission in the Board of Supervisors, and of Mr. Corporation Attorney Purser outside. Mr. Isaac Bell, jr., last year was so fortunate as

to quarter his brother-in-law upon the Tax Commission, as clerk to the Assessor of the Twelfth Ward, at \$3 per day. Early in January, the necessity for his services ceased, and as he did not even come to the office to inquire if there was anything for him te do, his name was stricken from the pay roll. Upon hearing of this, Mr. Bell wrote a most urgent note to the Controller, begging that his relative might be reinstated, and the Tax Commissioners very weakly consented to let him draw pay for doing nothing. Again he was stricken from the pay roll, the Commissioners appearing to feel that this quartering of a useless fellow upon the treasury was too barefaced a swindle altogether. But his indefatigable relative came to the rescue once more, both by letter and in person, importuning the Controller and the Commissioners to give him his \$3 a day again, and they complied with his urgent request. It was well understood, however, although he drew pay to July 1st, that his connexion with the office was to cease after that date. Does Mr. Bell's constitutional scruples arise from this fact, and did he really authorize his brother-inlaw to intimate that if he could he sure of reappointment, that the Supervisors' opposition might cease?

If Mr. Voorhies had succeeded in procuring the appointment of his friend, Mr. Van Orden of the Ninth Ward, as Deputy Tax Comm his views of the constitutionality of the law have coincided with those of the Democratic Supervisors, or would he have stood up manfully, shoulder to shoulder with his Republican colleagues, in its defense? Failing to secure an office for his friend, Mr. Voorhies has ventured to hope that he might get one for himself. In this, if we are not misinformed, he is greatly encouraged by his Democratic colleagues, who, they say, intend, if they succeed in overturning the Tax Law, to make him a member of the new Board to be then appointed by them. It is quietly understood, and whispered around, but we presume without Mr. Voorhies's knowledge or consent, that for this appointment he is to vote with the Democrats, in the Board of Supervisors, for the appointment of Inspectors of Registry, under the new Registry law for this city, thus giving the preparation of the registered voting lists entirely into Democratic hands. Were such an outrage to be attempted, we should not doubt that the city would be carried by the Opposition, in spite of it, so great would be the popular indignation. But we are slow to believe that Mr. Voorhies has intimated his intention of doing anything of the kind, and now give the rumor in order that he may take the earliest opportunity to stamp it as

But, however innocent the suspected party in this case may be, there is no doubt that the Democrats are now, and have been for a long time, devising ways and means to nullify the Registry Law. With one more vote in the Board of Supervisors, they may grasp the whole of the 200 election districts, and manufacture any required number of voters. The stake is heavy, and the game desperate. Let the people watch closely, or they will be swindled beyond all precedent.

The Green Mountain Farmer states that a little girl, daughter of Mr. Geo. Cady of Northfield, Vt. recently met with an accident by which five of her front teeth were displaced and fell from her mouth In about fifteen minutes after the accident, Dr. Gilbert replaced the teeth in the child's mouth, and under his treatment they became firm in their sockets, and are now, to all appearance, as substantial, useful teeth as they ever were. So says The Farmer. We perceive by the New-Orleans papers that Dr. B. F. nith has made an important improvement in the mode of inserting teeth with vulcanite base (for which he has taken out letters patent), by which he inserts molar or masticating teeth which are nearly or quite equal in point of usefulness to the natives. This, if we can believe our New-Orleans cotempo raries, is an achievement which will at least delight

-The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin, for the nomination of State officers to be voted for in

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5, 1850.

The President decides to retain Postmater Cook, irrespective of all charges against him, alleging that they have been fully refuted. Further efforts for his removal will fail, no matter how paper ported. Austria does not concur with France and Sec.

dinis in considering coal exempt from the coates. band list, but sides with England in that respect.

Judge Douglas will take a favorable opportunite to denounce the Administration doctrine concerning naturalized citizens, as being slike odious and un-American.

Gen. Pierce expects to return home next month, recent indications in Mrs. Pierce's health being less encouraging than heretofore. This intelligeace saddens a large circle of her personal friends hers.

To the Associated Press.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, July 5, 1859.

There is such information in Washington as warrants he belief that the recent change of the British Ministry will not affect the present positions of her Majcaty's representatives abroad, with the exception, perhaps of Lord Cowley at Paris.

According to advices from Vera Cruz, it was believed in official circles there that the five-million conducts, detained by Robles for the purpose of extorting an additional tax, would soon reach that city.

One of the Conventions concluded by Minister Malare with the Juarez Government, has been forwarded hither by him, and the others are in a fair way of consummation, there being no difficulties about the preliminaries.

preliminaries.

While the import and export duties at Vera Cruz have considerably diminished in consequence of the unsettled condition of affairs in the interior, the receipts at the other ports on the Mexican coast have largely

The United States steamship Brooklyn will leave Vera Cruz for Pensacola on the 20th inst.

Later From Europe. THE NEWS AT SACKVILLE.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 5, 1859-8:30 p. m.

European news for the Associated Press is now being received at Sackville, from Newfoundland. It is supposed to be by the Adelaide, which was ap-pointed to sail from Galway on the 25th ult. for St. John's, N. F. The direct line via St. John, N. B., and Boston being interrupted, we shall try to transmit the news by way of St. John, N. B., Quebec, and Montreal, to New-York.

(On the reception of the foregoing, the Montreel and Quebec line was ordered open; but from an unexplained cause some af-fice on the route neglected to comply with the request, and we are consequently without the news .- Reporter 1

The Balloon. WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 4.

Mr. Lamontain arrived here this morning with the remains of his aerial ship. It will be exhibited here a few days, when he will repair it, and make another voyage from Chicago eastward. Mr. Lamountain is slightly injured about the face and limbs. Mesers. Gager and Hyde returned to their homes yesterday.

The Pike's Peak Gold Region.

LEAVENWORTH, K.T., Saturday, July 2, 1859.

The Times publishes a communication from the gold region, dated June 17, which is considerably later han previous advices; also a letter from Herace Greeley, who says there is no mistake about the egstence of gold in paying quantities. The last three days' working of Defrees, Barber and

Shotwell's claim produced \$1,700, estimating the gold at \$18 per ounce. One hundred dollars a day to the sluice is considered a fair average of the operations of other parties. It is calculated that 500 sluices will be in operation by the 1st of August.

New and rich discoveries were being made every

day. Large prospecting parties were also being erganized for a thorough examination of the mountain district as far as Medicine Bow on the north and the Great Basin on the west. Considerable activity in business prevailed at Den-

ver City. The effects of the late prostration had entirely disappeared, and further discoveries of rich olid gold-bearing quartz were being made. The express which left here to-day was crowded with pas-LEAVENWORTH, Monday, July 4, 1859.

The Express arrived here yesterday with Deaver City dates of the 22d ult. There had been a large configration on the pineries on the divide between Gregory's and Jackson's Diggings, and it was reported that twenty lives were lost. Five of the bodies had been recovered, but their names were not ascer-

tained. Considerable gold dust was waiting for shipment from Denver City, and specie was in great demand to make purchases.

Loss of Sixteen Lives.

CLEVELAND, O., Tuesday, July 5, 1859. A sail boat containing 28 persons, on Clear Lake, Indiana, capsized on the Fourth. Sixteen persons, mostly ladies and children, were drowned. No names have been reported as yet.

Arrival of the North American.

QUEBEC, Monday, July 4, 1859.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool 224
uit., arrived at this port on Sunday evening. News
anticipated by the Vanderbilt at New-York.

The Overland Mail. St. Louis, July 4, 1859.
The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 10th inst., arrived last night.

The Republicans had nominated Leland Stanford, of Sacramento, for Governor; J. F. Kenney, of Santa Clara, for Lieut, Governor; E. D. Baker, of San Francisco, and P. K. Sibley, of Placer, for Congress. Business was inactive at San Francisco.

Capt. Simpson's expedition had reached Walker's river; the route traversed by it shortens the distance from Camp Floyd to Genoa three hundred miles.

The Arizonian of the 16th ult. says that Capt. Stone

from Camp Floyd to Genoa three hundred miles.

The Arizonian of the 16th ult, says that Capt. Stone and party had arrived at Fort Buchanan, having been driven out of Sonora by Governor Pesquiera; Stone proceeds to Washington. The revolt of the Opata and Yaqui Indians was creating great consternation is Sonora. The Indians had defeated the Government troops in four engagements, and were marching on Gunymas, where the foreign residents were taking refuge on hoard of vessels in the harbor.

Sylvester Maury had arrived at La Mesilla.

From Salt Lake.

From Salt Lake.
St. Louis, Monday, July 4, 1859.
Later advices from Salt Lake state that Judge Cradlebaugh, who had just returned from his Circuit, had issued, during his tour, nearly one hundred warrants against persons engaged in the Mountain Meadow massacre, and various other murders. The Judge says that for eighty miles along his route, before reaching Santa Clara, he found human skeletons on almost every camping-ground, many of whom were probably murdered last Winter by the Indians. He also says that eighty white people were concerned in the mathat eighty white people wera concerned in the massacre on Mountain Meadow. He saw no Charon officials along the route.

Ovation to Hon. A. H. Stephens.

The ovation to the Hon. A. H. Stephens.
Accusta, Ga., July 3, 1820.
The ovation to the Hon. A. H. Stephens, yesterday,
was a great affair. Mr. Stephens made a speech of two
hours length. He regarded the long agitation of the
elavery question as having resulted beneficially to the
rights of the South; he favored the annexation of
Cuba, the repeal or suspension of the neutrality laws,
and the increase of the number of slaves, but repudiated the idea of more slave States, unless accompanies
with a great increase of the number of slaves.

Regatta at New-London. At the Regatta here vesterday the first prize was taken by the "Pequot" of New-London, and the second prize by the "Pequot" of Greenport.

The U. S. steam Revenue cutter Harriet Lass arrived here to day.